NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1833. NO. 38.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

REMARKS ON HORSES.

Attleborough, (Mass.) March 29, 1833.

T. G. FESSENDEN, ESQ. *Sir*—There cannot, perhaps, be too much said in relation to that very valuable animal to man, whose services are so desirable and convenient, and whose beauty and symmetry are so much esteemed and admired as the horse. The horse, whose services are so desirable and convenient, seems to be more afflicted with diseases than most other animals. There is a disease in horses called the ring-bone, which some affirm there is no cure known for, others that there a sure and certain one, while others say that the disease is so trifling, that it may be cured by some sort of magic power, the art which they possess. Yet I consider the subject not a trifling one, nor too much information upon the subject to be obtained. A little gleaned from different parts of the country, when collected in one general mass, is very great. I am but little acquainted with the horse, yet within a few years I have raised a few colts, for my own use, but the most of them are like to be of but little value from certain disorders with which they have been, and now are, afflicted.

The first colt, which I speak of, is grandson to the celebrated horse Roman, of Northbridge, Mass. This colt was foaled in June, 1831, consequently will be in June next, two years old. I took him away from the mare when he was five months old, and put him into a grazing lot along with another colt, a year older. They were within sight of my dwelling-house the whole time; and they appeared to be very friendly and kind to each other. About six or eight days after I took him from the mare I discovered that he was very lame with one of his hind legs, so much so that he was unable to put it to the ground, but went upon three legs, and appeared to be in great pain and distress. I examined the leg but could discover no marks of violence, or that there was any thing the matter with it. I had never before seen any thing like lameness in the colt. My first impression was that the larger colt had kicked him, but by the next day, as I thought he rather grew worse, and as I valued him very high on the account of pedigree, I thought proper to call the assistance of a farrier. He pronounced him to be what is called stifled. I, however, was too incredulous to believe him, and even expressed my doubts to him, at the time. The fact was, there was nothing that could be discovered that was wrong, except that he was very lame and exhibited signs of great distress. He continued in this situation for the space of three days, when nothing could be discovered to lead any person to suppose the cause, or judge of the complaint. On the fourth day I discovered an unusual warmth in one of his hind legs between the fet-lock joint and hoof; and so great was the inflammation that by the next day I could by hard pressure with my fingers rub off the hair and skin. The colt lay down the greater part of the time, and appeared to suffer great pain in the leg. I then went to see the farrier, and told him that I had found where the disorder was, and the situation in which my favorite colt was. He then told me that he could not tell what the matter was with the colt,—and that he had not seen or heard of such a complaint before. But he advised a decoction of wild Indigo weed as a wash for the leg, and a poultice made of wild Indigo and Indian meal, or English turnips, sweet-oil and Indian meal. I consequently used the two former for a space of thirty days. In about three days after I applied the wash and poultice, there appeared a hard swelling close round the hoof to the height of three quarters of an inch. The hair all came off to about one inch above the hoof. This I caused to be opened in several places, and even run a knife through the foot, that is, run a knife in at the back of the foot so as to come out the fore side. It appeared to be all the way through about the same as the out side. It discharged profusely for several weeks. After the end of thirty days, I applied the turnip poultice, the swelling had not diminished in the least, but found that it was growing hard like the hoof itself; and at the end of four or five months had all become hard about two and a half inches above the old hoof, and so large was the swelling, that he walked on this new formed hoof without letting the old hoof touch the ground. The frog of the old foot dropped out, I then caused the old hoof to be pared away, so that he could walk nearly as well as on the other foot, yet it was very large and clumsy.

It had now got to be about the 20th of May, 1832. At this time I turned my colt out to pasture to graze. Soon after I discovered that the other hind foot was lame. There arose a hard swelling about half way between the fet-lock joint and hoof. To this day both hind feet are in the same situation they were last June; that is, not much lame, yet his feet are very ill shaped. I do not know what the matter was of the first foot spoken off, nor have I seen any person that could tell me; many came to see him.

I have endeavored to describe this foot as nearly as possible, so that should any of your numerous correspondents have witnessed any thing of the kind, they may communicate their sentiments through the medium of your useful paper, either in relation to the disorder, or prescribe some method of cure. Should any further information be desired I will freely communicate the same with pleasure and satisfaction.

The last mentioned foot, I have been told, was what is called the ring-bone, but I do not know what is called the ring-bone.

I have now two colts that will be one year old next June. One of these colts is grandson of Post Boy a very celebrated horse, the other is from a celebrated horse in the northern part of the State of Vermont, or on the borders of Canada, whose pedigree is not known to me.

These two colts, since the last of February, have discovered signs of lameness in both their fore feet. There is now plainly to be seen hard callous swellings about midway between the fet-lock and hoof. Like the one on my colt's foot last described last year.

One of these colts is very lame, the other hardly exhibits any signs of lameness. Both appear to be in the same situation. Both began to be lame about the same time; and both appear to be afflicted with the same disorder.

This is what I suppose is called the ring-bone. I do not know that there is any cure for the ring-bone. Some say that there is, but others there is not. But I believe so far as my information extends, that it is the generally received opinion in this community that there is not. Can the ring-bone be contagious? From the extensive circulation which your paper has I am apprehensive that information upon the subject of ring-bone in horses would be very well received.

Yours respectfully, J. W. CAPRON.

For the New England Farmer.

SWINE.

MR. FESSENDEN. *Sir*,—In answer to "*A Constant Reader*" on the best method of managing sows with Pigs.—I would recommend the following method which I have practised with good success.

Separate the sow from the rest of the swine, six or eight weeks before her bringing forth, so that she may become accustomed to her pen. Care should be taken, however, to have her pen kept dry, and well littered; always give them litter enough so as not to be obliged to give any for six days before the time, for nothing disturbs the sow more than an abundance of litter, and which in my opinion has a great tendency to induce her to destroy her young. If the sow is with the other swine till within a few days of her bringing forth, and then separated, she will not get accustomed to her pen, and by thus being disturbed, she will be pretty sure to destroy her pigs.

I do not think there is any thing in the breed or nature of sows, unless disturbed or mismanaged, and if so I think it very natural for them to destroy their young.

I have known, and it is not at all uncommon for young sows to destroy their first, and protect their succeeding litters; and I have known them to protect their first and destroy their succeeding litters; but in most cases I find that it is owing to disturbance or mismanagement.

Raw salt Pork cut in small pieces, and given, will prevent them from eating their pigs. I have seen it given after they had ate two or three of their litter with good success. But to prevent any mischief it should be kept by them at this time.

As to the form of the stye, and bigness of the yard to be occupied by swine for manure, these depend greatly upon the number kept. For three or four I would recommend a building of the following dimensions, say eighteen by eight, entrance to feed, at the centre on the side, alley three feet wide, window in the centre opposite the door, two troughs, one on each side next to the alley, yard twenty feet square, will have a partition through the centre from the centre of the building, entrance for the swine on each side, one foot from the alley with sliding doors, communication from one yard to the other by sliding door next to the building. A building and yard thus constructed will be found plenty large, and very convenient; you have plenty of room at each end, to feed and for them to lie dry and warm, which is very beneficial in the growth of your swine. I consider a yard of the

above size plenty large enough for three or four swine if properly attended to, they will make but little manure without materials, you should replenish the yard with loam or wash from the road, with vines, weeds, &c. as often as occasion may require.—Yours respectfully. D.

Milton, March 23, 1833.

For the New England Farmer.

SWINE.

Mr. Fessenden,—In your paper of the 21st I observed an inquiry in relation to the best method of treating sows with pigs, &c. Neither the "Farmer's Assistant," nor "Banister's Husbandry," nor the "Hon. O. Fiske," have hit the right nail on the head. For some cause, or on some account, whether from "hysteric irritability" I know not, but so it is that about the time of sows' *yeaning* they have a great craving for animal food—this I know from experience, and have been careful for about a week before my sows were about to farrow, to give them some butcher's refuse meat which does not cost much; if easy to be procured give them a plenty, and I will venture to say they will not eat their pigs. Your inquirer says thousands of pigs have been destroyed the last year by sows. Now if my method of treatment is a preventative, and I verily believe it is, the information is of more real worth to the community than a history of all the snipes, owls and bob-o-links that Mr. Audubon ever heard of. A Subscriber.

For the New England Farmer.

Mr. Fessenden,—I am always pleased with whatever proceeds from the pen of your correspondent, Mr. B. His observations ever contain entertainment and instruction. He says in page 218, current volume of the N. E. Farmer, that, "it is well known to nurserymen that the roots of a grafted or budded tree take the habits of the scion, that is, they are numerous and ramified, horizontal or deep, according to the habits of the variety from which the variety is taken, and generally conform in their direction and volume, to the shape and abundance of the top; and yet the sprouts which spring from these roots invariably take the character of the original stalk." He then puts a case of budding a peach into a plum stalk, and wonders, "why the roots should retain the character of the stock, after they have been enveloped and seemingly lost in the growth produced by the scion."

These are curious facts. But to state my present opinion, would be perhaps to show my ignorance on the subject. However, it may elicit further information which I should be pleased to see.

We take the case stated by your correspondent. —The roots of the plum may be affected in character as to the manner of growth by the scion, but not in nature which remains, essentially, unchanged. The ascending sap is elaborated in the peach leaves and made fit by a chemical process to form wood and bark, but as yet, it is neither the one nor the other. The descending sap, thus elaborated, when in contact with peach-wood and peach bark suffers another change, effected by the peach stock, and peach-wood and bark are formed; and when the sap is in contact with the plum-stalk a change takes place peculiar to the plum, and plum wood and bark are formed, so that the roots are not essentially affected in their nature, and of course the sprouts will be plum-sprouts.

If this be not correct, I wish that some of your correspondents would inform me of the error.

Mansfield, Feb. 5, 1833. G.

For the New England Farmer.

A SINGULAR FACT.

Mr. Elkanah Andrews, of Taunton, planted, the last year, a field with corn in drills, at some little distance from any building or wall, and say about one fourth of a mile from the village. After the corn came up he found that much of it was pulled up by some animal, but by what kind he could not determine. Some said that it might be done by squirrels; but no squirrels were seen about the premises. Others thought that the mischief was done by birds; but no birds were seen near the place. The work of destruction went on night after night, and it was supposed that the injury was done very early in the morning, and hence the depredator eluded the observation of the owner. Mr. Andrews visited his field very early in the morning, but made no discovery; no squirrel nor bird was seen, yet the corn was pulled up as before. At last he visited his field at midnight —and having secreted himself, he by the help of moon-light discovered his enemy—an army of rats from the village.

For the New England Farmer.

TEA WHEAT.--- THE SEASON.

Extracts from a letter from Elisha Marvin, Esq., of Ripley, N. Y. to the Proprietor of the N. E. Farmer.

The tea wheat which I have sent you I had from the Province of New Brunswick, soon after it was first noticed in your paper. I have sowed this wheat every spring since, from the tenth of March to the first of May. The choice of time depends on the season; a dry season sometimes injures late sowing, for which reason I prefer sowing as soon as the ground will admit.

This grain does well on what we call a natural wheat soil, and just as well on any good soil. In wet or low places in your field, where winter wheat would be killed by ice, or thrown out by frost, this wheat will give a fair crop.

On our dividing ridges, which are generally a wet cold soil, and covered four or five months with deep snow, this wheat does well. Winter wheat, if grown at all in such situations, would give but an indifferent crop, and that of a light and poor quality. The tea wheat weighs 63 pounds to the bushel; other spring wheat, in this region 58. The tea wheat yields a far better crop than either the bearded or bald spring wheat; and suits much better to every variety of soil. With these advantages I think I can with all safety call the tea wheat the best spring crop of grain we have in this region of country.

Our season is now (March 15,) mild. The coldest day the present year was the 2d of March, when the ice in the lake fastened for the first time, and is not yet started.

From the Genesee Farmer.

TO PROMOTE THE GROWTH OF TREES.

Some separate the dry bark of fruit and forest trees to promote their growth, and prevent the bark *binding* too much. This disfigures the tree, making seams in the trunk, and makes it grow in angles. The best way is, when the sap is forced up, by warmth of the spring, to scrape off the scaly particles of the dead bark, and wash the trees repeatedly during the week with soap suds, &c. Trees of considerable age will then have a youthful appearance, be more thrifty, and in the case of fruit trees, the fruit will make more cider, than that grown on scurvy, moss grown trees.

Put cinders, bones, and stones, about the roots of pear trees; it will increase their growth one third, and save them from the blight.

From the Maine Farmer.

Mr. Holmes: In a former communication I intimated that I might give my views respecting the cheapest and best mode of making a barn tight, so as to exclude the snows and make it warm. I lately built one and covered it with narrow pine boards which had been stuck up and seasoned two years.

The expense of matching and trouble of seasoning, &c. was considerable, but it answered the end well.

A neighbor has since erected one equally tight by double boarding with hemlock boards. The first put on slightly, or tacked, being half an inch thick; he then covered with boards of the usual thickness taking care to break joints. The last nailing was with double tens. If well nailed they will keep their place and the same care respecting their being seasoned is not necessary. The barn is so tight that small windows are necessary.

I am apprehensive that as hemlock boards are cheaper and more easily obtained (in many parts,) we in this section of the State had better make our barns tight by double boarding, I hope never to see another barn built with single boards half seasoned. Such a barn is really a nuisance. If any farmer has such an one he can remedy the evil, by another covering which I advise him to do for his own interest, and the comfort of his cattle, preservation of his hay, &c. Yours, &c.

Anthracite in Wrentham, Mass. Specimens of this mineral have been forwarded to us by Mr. S. Day, in a letter, dated Providence, R. I. Oct. 11. It is stated to be newly discovered—that the boring has been carried to eighty feet, and the excavation or shaft, to sixty: that the coal lies in strata of different depths, interspersed with slate, and that it is proposed, should the prospect continue fair, to petition the legislature for a charter of incorporation, and in the spring to push their enterprise with vigor.

The coal appears like the European anthracite, and resembles that of Rhode Island more than that of Pennsylvania. The latter State possesses such vast resources of this mineral, and of such admirable quality and easy acquisition, that prudent men will look well to every undertaking, which must depend in any degree, upon successful competition.—*Silliman's Journal.*

Extraordinary Cow. A cow fattened by Thomas B. Eaton of this town was butchered by Messrs. Porter & Davis yesterday, which weighed 1655 lbs. There's for you, against all opposition.—*Worcester paper.*

Mr. J. W. Smith, in the Genesee Farmer recommends the shrub called Prickly Ash (Fraxinas) for hedges.

He says, "It to my knowledge thrives well on a clayey, or even sandy or gravelly soils, but best in rich moist bottom lands, and is about as hard to subdue as are elders. As far as my knowledge extends it is not infested with lice or worms, which are so destructive to the English thorn in our country. No blight affects it that I know."

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society held on Saturday, March 30, by an adjournment, the following letters from Benjamin Rodman, Esq., of New Bedford, and S. P. Hildreth, Esq., of Marietta, Ohio, were read.

New Bedford, March 23, 1833.

Dear Sir,—I have just received from my friend J. P. Hutchinson, Consul at Lisbon, a package of onion seeds, which I divide with you for the members of H. S., which you will please offer for distribution.

He says the "seed must be sown—the plants transplanted and well watered."

They are very large and very mild—as he says *as large as your head and mild as an apple.*

I am very truly your friend, B. Rodman.

Marietta, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1833.

To the Secretary of the Mass. Hor. Society, R. L. Emmons, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure of forwarding to your Society a small package of the seeds of the magnolia acuminata, the native growth of the forests, near Marietta. The seeds are very fine and fully ripe; and gathered at a time before they had taken any injury from the weather. The magnolia acuminata is amongst the most beautiful productions of our woodlands, perfectly hardy, and will make a fine figure amongst its other relatives when flourishing in your interesting garden; a garden devoted to the sacred and sweet memory of the dead, and to the improvement and happiness of the living, and such an object is every way worthy of its illustrious founders, and will place Massachusetts at the head of her sister states in horticultural pursuits, as she already is in the arts, manufactures, and literature. If you will have the goodness to name such seeds of our native trees as would be desired for planting in the garden of the Society, I shall take great pleasure in selecting them for your use, and will forward them as early as possible after their ripening.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

S. P. Hildreth.

It was then *Voted*, That the thanks of this Society be given to Benjamin Rodman, Esq., of New Bedford, and to S. P. Hildreth, Esq., of Marietta, Ohio, for their valuable donations of seeds of the Lisbon onion and magnolia acuminata.

Voted, That the seeds of the Lisbon onion be distributed among the members of the Society,—and that the seeds of the magnolia acuminata be confided to the care of Mr. David Haggerston for the Mount Auburn Cemetery.

The meeting was then dissolved.

From the Maine Farmer.

Mr Holmes; It is agreed, both in Europe and this country, that there is nothing so safe and efficacious for a creature that is choked, as tarred rope of proper dimensions, with the tar well worked in to stiffen it when made. I have been led to remind my brother Farmers of this simple thing, because one of my neighbors recently lost a cow by being choked, and another came near losing a valuable ox, in the same way. Both of them might have been relieved, in a few minutes, had such a rope been at hand, or even in the neighborhood; but this was not the case, and the owner of the cow used an improper stick, which hastened her death. I believe we shall more frequently see the need of such an apparatus or instrument, as we begin to feed more with roots.—In Great Britain where they feed extensively with roots, the Farmer who was without one would be considered a very careless man.

I hope some one at least in every neighborhood will procure one or two of the following dimensions. One suitable for applying should be 3-4 of an inch thick, and 40 inches long, with a strong loop affixed to the end, that it may be the better managed by the operator. For an ox of a large size it should be an inch thick 48 inches long, exclusive of the loop. The cost may be 25 or 30 cents—Yours, &c. CARE.

MACHINE FOR MAKING PINS.

It is highly ingenious in point of contrivance, and, in respect to its economical principles, will furnish a strong and interesting contrast with the manufacture of pins by the human hand. In this machine, a coil of brass wire is placed on an axis; one end of this wire is drawn by a pair of rollers through a small hole in a plate of steel, and is held there by forceps. As soon as the machine is put in action—

1. The forceps draw the wire on to a distance equal in length to one pin: a cutting edge of steel then descends close to the hole through which the wire entered, and severs a piece equal in length to one pin.

2. The forceps holding the wire moves on until it brings the wire into the centre of the *chuck* of a small lathe, which opens to receive it. Whilst the forceps returns to fetch another piece of wire, the lathe revolves rapidly, and grinds the projecting end of the wire upon a steel mill which advances towards it.

3. At this first, or coarse pointing, the lathe stops, and another forceps takes hold of the half pointed pin, (which is instantly relieved by the opening of the *chuck*,) and conveys it to a similar *chuck* of another lathe, which receives it, and finishes the pointing on a finer steel mill.

4. This mill again stops, and another forceps removes the pointed pin into a pair of strong steel clams, having a small groove in them by which they hold the pin very firmly. A part of this groove, which terminates at that edge of the steel clams which is intended to form the head of the pin, is made conical. A small round steel punch is now driven forcibly against the end of the wire thus clamped, and the head of the pin is partially formed by pressing the wire into the conical cavity.

5. Another pair of forceps now removes the pin to another pair of clams, and the head of the pin is completed by a blow from a second punch, the end of which is slightly concave. Each pair of forceps returns as soon as it has delivered its burthen; and thus there are always five pieces of wire at the same moment in different stages of advance towards a finished pin. The pins so formed are received into a tray, and whitened, and papered in the usual way.

About sixty pins can be made by this machine in one minute; but each process occupies exactly the same time in performing.—*New York Mechanic's Magazine.*

A pair of young Tom Turkeys, shot on Mount Tom, weighing at the time about 30 pounds each—were on the 26th presented to the proprietor of the Hampden Coffee House. They were large and beautiful birds.

Awful Catastrophe.—The Redactor of Saturday, contains an article from the Constitutional del Cauca, stating that in the month of July last, while Mass was being celebrated in the church of Sigshos, near Tachunga, in the republic of Equador, South America, on the day of the solemn festival *del Corpus*, fire was communicated to the building by a rocket, and that in the rush of the audience to the door, it became shut, and the whole Congregation perished in the flames, except the Curate, who escaped through a window! The number of lives lost was estimated at more than five hundred, besides the children.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

A good sized Story. Mr. Alpheus Warner, in by-gone days well known along the road between New Haven and Litchfield, called upon us last week and requested us to state that last fall he felled upon his farm in the town of Liverpool, Medina county, Ohio, a chesnut tree from which he obtained 18,000 eighteen inch shingles, 50 good sized rails, and there was wood enough left to make 100 bushels of coal. The tree was 16 feet in circumference at the base.—*Litchfield Enquirer.*

A Veterinary Surgeon has lately discovered that exhausted and worn out horses, are very speedily restored to their strength and condition, by giving them daily one or two bundles of couch-grass, often or twelve pounds weight, mixed with a quantity of carrots. Thus this weed, which, wherever it has appeared has been the pest of farmers, will become a useful medicament.—*French Paper.*

Roasting by Gas. An apparatus for roasting meat of every kind by gas, has recently been invented by Mr. Hicks, in London.

We understand that the Winnisimmet Company's new Steam Ferry Boat, is to be called the "Malden." She is daily expected from Philadelphia. Her speed and accommodations are said to be equal to those of the two Steamers now plying between this city and Chelsea. The Malden will be put upon the ferry as soon as she arrives.—*Gazette.*

Ancient Roman Empire. The ancient magnitude of the Roman Empire might well have justified the Roman pride.

It covered a million and a half of square miles of the finest portion of the globe. Stretching three thousand miles, from the Atlantic to the Euphrates, and two thousand from the northern borders of Dacia to the tropic of Cancer, it was the seat of all the choicest fertility, beauty and wealth in the world. Imagination sinks under the idea of this prodigious power in the hands of a single nation, and that nation in the hands of a single man.—*Croly's Life and Times of Geo.* 4.

Dreadful accident. The powder mills at Canton, Conn. belonging to Mills & Co. blew up on Friday week, and three persons were instantly killed, viz. Wm. Weatherby and his daughter, and a Mr. Keep. Mr. W's head was literally taken from his body, and all three shockingly mangled. One hundred casks of powder were destroyed, and every thing torn from the earth in all directions around. The report resembled an earthquake, and was heard at a great distance.

AN ADDRESS

To the Members of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. Delivered at their request, October 17, 1832. By JAMES RICHARDSON, Esq.

THE cultivation of the earth was the earliest employment, and was ordained to be the paramount duty of man. The first of our race was placed in a garden to dress and to keep it; and by the application of the physical and intellectual powers of his successors to the same pursuit, under governments founded in justice and affording protection, the whole cultivable earth may be so dressed and kept, as to become one extensive garden, sustaining, employing and furnishing the means of subsistence and enjoyment to at least one thousand times its present population; and thus the will of the great Giver of all good, and his command to increase and multiply and replenish the earth and *subdue* it, would be substantially and literally obeyed.

A view of the splendid marts of commerce, the busy bustling scenes of manufacturing, and the venerable seats of science and learning, may give the impression, and not a few have imbibed it, that the apparently humble labors of agriculture are of a subordinate and inferior character, and dependent on learning, commerce and the arts. But let us look back to the infancy of these pursuits. Who fed the first builders of towns and cities? By whose labor and care were the scanty means of *commencing* first accumulated? Who furnished the materials for the first rude manufactures, and the early exchanges in commerce, and sustained those engaged in them? By what means was leisure and support furnished to the *few*, who made the first advances in letters and science? But for the humble though *indispensable* labor of the cultivator of the soil, neither commerce, manufactures, literature, science nor civilization could have existed. And the humble farmer, acknowledging his obligations to commerce and the arts that stimulate and reward his industry, and increase his comforts and enjoyments, and grateful for the diffusion of science and good learning, which give security to his person and property,—elevation, refinement and moral culture to the society in which he moves, may nevertheless say with honest pride, it is my hand, and the hands of those who have preceded, and those who accompany me in my pursuit, that laid the foundation, and still sustains the splendid superstructure of society, which we now behold, enjoy and admire.

An impression of the progress and importance of agricultural improvements may be received from a glance across the Atlantic to the land of our ancestors. The little Island of Great Britain, contains a less extent of cultivated land than the whole territory of the State of Virginia, and but a very little greater extent capable of any cultivation;* and yet this small speck on our earth's surface sustains over sixteen millions of people, some in profusion, many in plenty, and nearly all in comfort, with the aid of foreign bread stuffs to feed them less than two weeks in the year;—besides feeding an immense number of animals,—horses kept for service, splendor or sport, and one sheep to every acre of cultivated land on the whole Island; yielding a sufficient quantity of wool, though not of a suitable quality, to clothe their whole population, and the whole population of the United States.*

Though *our* progress in agriculture has been far from discouraging, and the quantity of bread stuffs exported not inconsiderable,—yet the straw of the grain of that small Island for a single season, at the current price of common straw here, is of greater value than the whole of the bread stuffs exported from the United States for ten years.† And we may safely assert that should the productions of that small spot of earth be entirely destroyed but for a single year, not all the surplus food produced on the whole earth would be sufficient to save their population from famine. Now look back on this land of our ancestors in the time of Julius Cæsar, and what does it present? Some hundred thousand demi-savages subsisting by fishing and the chase, with painted limbs, clad in the skins of beasts, armed with scythes and stakes hardened in the fire, and resisting the mailed bodies and well tempered blades of the Roman legions.

But while celebrating the progress, the triumphs and blessings of the art, on which all others depend, can we be silent on what the most gifted of our race have been eloquent? Can we be insensible and suppress all reference to its pure and blameless delights? Delights, though time will not permit us to dwell on them, which inspire tranquility and cheerfulness and gratitude and devotion;—delights, which have charmed philosophers and sages from their closets, emperors and kings from their thrones, and have inspired the strains of the sweetest poets that ever sang.

So great indeed is the influence of the art, for the improvement of which this our Society was formed, so various are the considerations connected with it, and so extensive its influence on wealth, on learning, on morals, on commerce and the arts, on the public peace and general tranquility, that the mind labors—not to find topics for discussion, but to determine, for the few moments allotted to this part of the duties of the day, what to select to be imperfectly discussed, and what must necessarily be excluded.

It would not be an unprofitable, and certainly would be a curious subject of inquiry, what constitutes the proper nourishment of plants, and contributes to their growth and perfection? How is that nourishment elaborated and prepared in the soil? By what process is it imbibed and drawn in by their roots, and then further elaborated in all the infinite variety of plants, so as to bring each to perfection, with its proper form, flavor and virtues, and its perfect seed, so as to propagate and preserve its kind? How does the diminutive radicle first spring from the seed, imbibe its nourishment extend itself in search of further supplies, till the roots, as in the case of many plants, extend themselves through the whole permeable soil, and the branches over the whole surface? And here the practical farmer may be admonished of the importance of deep ploughing, where the soil will admit of it, and thoroughly pulverizing in all cases, that his vegetable productions, of whatever kind, may extend their roots without impediment, and imbibe from the soil all the nourishment it contains, and so arrive at the greatest possible perfection.

The agency of warmth and air in causing the seed to spring, and in bringing forward the young and tender plant, their operations on the fermentable particles scattered through the soil, by which the rich aliment that the organized plant is capable of imbibing is prepared for its reception, might also be examined and made fruitful in instruction, would time permit. And these considerations also afford a lesson to the practical farmer. For, as warmth and air are necessary to the parts and organs of plants *under* the soil as well as those *above*,—another strong reason for deep ploughing and thoroughly pulverizing presents itself, that the air and the rays of the sun may freely penetrate and circulate, especially in heavy, cold and clayey soils, and perform the office of promoting fermentation, without which no useful plants can thrive.

Again—the agency of water, the component parts of which have been discovered and ascertained within the present age, in affording and communicating nonrishment to plants, and bringing them to perfection, whether it be imbibed from the soil by their roots, or from the atmosphere by their exterior organization, is a subject not unworthy of consideration, and might furnish matter, not merely for a discourse, but for a volume. And here a single practical consideration is all that can be allowed on this occasion. If then water, when decomposed by the operation of vegetable organization upon it, affords nourishment to plants, which it has been found to do in no inconsiderable degree, how important to the farmer is that too much neglected practice of irrigation, by means of which, wherever practicable, water is made a substitute for that invaluable treasure of the farmer, manure, as well as a vehicle for its distribution, and large crops of valuable grasses are produced without any other dressing, without any breaking up of the soil, and without any danger of exhausting it, and large stocks of cattle are well fed, producing with proper care, in addition to the usual profit, abundance of rich manure to be applied to fertilizing the other parts of the farm, and increasing other valuable productions. How important again in this view is deep ploughing, by means of which the roots of plants are enabled to extend themselves and derive nourishment from the lower parts of the soil, when the surface, by reason of drought, becomes incapable of affording it?

But these inquiries into what were formerly considered the secrets of nature, and which science in its progress, is unveiling, are better suited to the closet of the philosopher, after surveying her operations in the garden, the field, by the side of the stream that fertilizes them, or of the mountain that sustains the lofty fir or majestic oak. A course of remark of a more practical character, and which goes home to the business and bosom of every farmer, may be more fit on this occasion.

What then is the leading object of the farmer? It is, like that of most other men in civilized and

* According to the latest surveys, Great Britain, including England proper, Scotland and Wales, contains 56,833,330 acres in the whole—cultivated land 34,014,000 acres—land uncultivated and capable of cultivation 9,934,000 acres—and land incapable of any cultivation 12,885,330 acres. The State of Virginia, it is well known, contains 40,000,000 of acres.

* The lowest calculation as to the number of sheep kept on the Island of Great Britain at present is 36,000,000. Their population is now not far from 16,000,000, and that of the United States somewhat over 13,000,000. The quantity of wool annually produced in Great Britain, exceeds 140,000,000 of pounds; and allowing, according to their best calculations, five pounds to the head, including both sexes and all ages and sizes, the quantity of wool raised there would clothe the population of both countries, estimating the population as above.

† According to Sir John St. Clair, the straw of Great Britain, calculating three-fourths of it for manure at 3d. per stone of 22 pounds, and the other fourth for feeding stock at 6d. per stone, is worth 16,225,000 pounds sterling—equal at $4,80 per pound sterling to 78,880,000 dollars—the present price of common straw here, being from 33 to 37½ cents per 100 pounds amounts with great exactness to the price stated by Sir John St. Clair—and the average amount of bread stuffs exported from the United States in the last ten years is about 7,000,000 dollars per annum.

cultivated society, to improve his condition; immediately, prospectively, and permanently, to obtain the means of procuring for himself, and for those placed by Providence under his care, the necessaries, comforts, enjoyments and some of the luxuries of life; of furnishing the young, whether children or dependants, with such scientific, literary and moral culture, as will best prepare them *to do willingly, and to do well, what the duties of their situation require*—to fill the different stations in well ordered society for which they are destined; whether to move in the middle ranks, or tread the loftier heights of literature and science. How is this great object to be attained, and what are the means of effecting it? What are the habits, qualities and characteristics of *mind*, that will enable the farmer to pursue his occupation with the greatest success, and secure to him the greatest annual profit with the least expense of capital and labor? For it is the *mind*, that must direct the *hand;* even the *diligent hand* will not make rich without the *enlightened head* to guide it, and the words of the wise man must be taken in this particular with some qualification.

Among these habits, qualities and characteristics may justly be placed care, attention, skill and system. Care and attention are habits of mind closely connected, and form one complex characteristic, from the exercise of which are derived the qualities of a higher and more intellectual order—skill and system.

[To be continued.]

IMPROVEMENT ON THE POTATO.

A FRIEND has favored us with the following extract from an English paper. We hope that our Horticultural Society will take measures to introduce and ascertain the value of this new product.

"The *Oxalis Crenata* has been introduced into this country from South America, and is likely to be extensively cultivated, as decidedly preferable to the common potato. A root was brought over, in 1830, by Mr. David Douglas, and planted by Mr. Lambert; and a few small tubers were exhibited to the Linnæan Society. One of these was planted by Mrs. Hirst, in the garden of Great Ropers's Hall, near Brentwood, and has succeeded remarkably well. It was first put into a small pot in the end of April, and in the month of May the pot was placed in the flower-garden and broken, and the parts removed. This precaution appears to have been unnecessary, for it has stood the frost remarkably well, and on the 5th of this month, when it was dug up, the leaves were green. The root planted was about half an ounce in weight, and the roots produced were about ninety in number, in a space not exceeding nine inches in diameter and six inches deep. The aggregate weight was upwards of four pounds. A few of the roots were boiled, and, when eaten, were found to resemble the potato, but unanimously admitted by all the party to have a more agreeable flavor. Such a result is very promising, and when we consider that the common potato *(Solanum Tuberosum)* was, for a hundred years confined to gardens, and that roots were for a long time not larger than beans, and were watery, we may reasonably expect that cultivation may do much to enlarge the size of the roots of the Oxalis, and perhaps improve the flavor beyond what it is at present. It has a fine yellow flower, and is ornamental in the garden. The time of flowering is August."—*Mirror.*

EARLY CABBAGES.

The plan I recommend to my fellow men to raise cabbages is the one I learnt a few years since from a valuable friend, who is the best gardener in our vicinity. Let each man take as large a piece of ground as is sufficient for a cabbage bed for his family, have it situated to the south side of some fence, wall or building; dig off all the top of the ground to the depth of about 8 or 10 inches, and fill up the place with coarse manure to within two inches of the top of the ground, then put about four inches of good rich soil on the top, make it smooth, and sow the seed in rows north and south, about five inches apart; keep the ground light and and they will come on very fast. In about a week the manure underneath begins to ferment, and steams up in such a manner as to drive the plants forward the next to a hot bed of any plan I have seen. The reason why this plan is better than the common mode of sowing late, is this; in the first place, cabbages sown about the first or middle of May, and sometimes later, by the time the earth and the air have become warm, a herd of insects appear, so that when the cabbages first break through the ground, they are attacked by a swarm of little insects not larger than a cabbage seed, which destroy many totally, and poison the others so much that they grow very slow through the season, and in the fall are not so large as they otherwise would be, while by my plan of sowing early, the plants come forward so rapidly that they are up and so large that they are out of the reach of insects entirely, and will grow much faster than those planted later and be larger in the fall. A piece of ground five feet long and four wide will produce some thousands of plants.—*Ellsworth Courier.*

Radishes. Most of our garden grounds are too rich for the radish; and but few gardens are found that do not contain more or less of the *wire worm.* Hence we are induced to make experiments until we have raised them at least semi-transparent and as brittle as glass. Our method is, merely to mix two parts of sand with one part of common garden earth, and add a small quantity of stable manure. Or earth of a clayey nature is preferable to the garden earth. Since adopting the above method we have not failed in a single instance of raising an abundance of smooth, clear, and fine flavored radishes.—*Hing. Gazette.*

TIMELY CAUTION---CHOLERA.

THE following article from the Philadelphia Intelligencer, contains important admonitions, to which we would call the attention of the citizens of Portland. Notwithstanding we have never yet been visited with this disease, still precautionary measures should not be neglected.

From the recorded history of Cholera in every country in which it has appeared, we have sufficient reason to believe that it will appear in our city upon the return of warm weather. It has also been ascertained that the second invasion of this disease is generally more malignant and fatal than the first. From these historic facts, it behooves us to adopt all those precautionary measures which are founded upon reason and experience, and which have a tendency to prevent the spread of an epidemic disease. Our citizens should examine their houses, yards, cellars, &c., and have removed, as speedily as circumstances will admit, every kind of filth and matter which corrupts the air, or which will, under the operation of heat, undergo decomposition.

Upon the opening of the spring, a general cleansing of houses, cellars, &c., should be commenced, and the whole undergo a thorough white washing.

Our citizens should observe the strictest temperance, and every thing which weakens the system, debilitates the digestive organs, or increases the irritability of the body, should be sedulously avoided.—*Portland paper.*

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, ARTS. &c.

Broken Wind. A broken winded horse had been kept in a field where there was not any water except in the bottom of an old lime-kiln, and had recovered his wind. The owner ordered a stable shovel full of quick lime to be renewed every five or six days, and the water to be poured off, and a bucket of it given every day to a broken winded coach horse aged eight years, which had almost a constant cough. The horse was supplied with water thus prepared for about five weeks, and kept in the stable. He is now perfectly recovered in his wind, and free from a cough.—*Farmer's Reporter.*

Potato Paste. Mash boiled potatoes very fine, and while they are warm add a sufficient quantity of Butter and make them boil together; then before the paste gets cold flour the board to prevent it from sticking, and roll it to the thickness wanted.—*Ib.*

Improvement in candles. I steep the common wick in lime-water, in which I have dissolved a considerable quantity of nitre or salt-petre. By this means I secure a purer flame and a superior light; a more perfect combustion is insured; snuffing is rendered nearly as superfluous as in wax candles, and the candles thus treated do not "*run.*" The wicks must be thoroughly dry before the tallow is put to them.—*Ib.* J. MURRAY, F. L. S.

Method for Cleansing Gilt Frames. Gilt frames which are exposed to the dust of the room in which they are hung, generally collect it on the mouldings. Gilders on wood to cleanse these frames employ very weak soap suds, but if this is not used with the greatest care, and by experienced hands, the frame soon loses all its freshness. On this account we give the following method which is used by a distinguished workman, who has communicated it to us. Take three ounces of white of eggs, one ounce of Jewellers wash, beat them together, and clean the frames with a soft brush dipped in the mixture. The gilding becomes immediately bright. This operation may be repeated several times successively on the same gilding, which could hardly be accomplished by the old method. When the frame has been cleaned, it must have a new coat of the varnish which is used by gilders of wood. —*Jour. des Connais Usuelles.*

Bread. Indian meal improves, in the estimation of almost every one, the flavor of bread. I first boil my meal, instead of simply pouring boiling water on it when mixed with flour. Owing to the consolidation of water by boiling, the quantity is greatly increased. The water or moisture is not as easily driven off or evaporated in the baking. Thus made there is a saving of meal, and a greater retention of moisture.—*Ontario Repository.* C. F.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1833.

FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S WORK FOR APRIL.

Potatoes. Much has been said and written on the manner of cultivating this useful crop. Still hints, and statements of experiments which have been or may be made relative to this important product may be made useful. And if we can suggest nothing new on this topic we may recal to the minds of some of our agricultural friends some facts and directions, which might not otherwise have recurred.

Soil. A *light* loam is most suitable for the potato in a cool and moist climate, but a strong and *heavy* loam is most congenial to the growth of the same root in a hot and dry climate. The best flavored potatoes are raised from newly broken up pasture ground, not manured; or from any new soil, recently cleared from its natural growth of timber; the site of a hedge, an old building, &c.

Seed. It is of great importance that your seed potatoes are of a good variety. The varieties are very numerous, and every year adds to them. Potatoes which are excellent in Ireland, Nova Scotia, and other high northern latitudes do not answer a good purpose in New England. The potato taken from the south prospers better.

Among those in highest repute are the Mercer, the Pink Eye, the Black rusticoat Irish whites, and English whites. "Large potatoes," according to Lorain, "have large eyes, and these produce large vigorous stems, and roots; consequently the largest should invariably be selected for seed. Such as farmers commonly call seed potatoes (that is small potatoes) should never be planted, but in cases of absolute necessity, and then only from the growth of large seed. They not only produce small debilitated stems and roots, but if selected for planting year after year will soon degenerate the best variety. Still, farmers, who really endeavor to improve their breed of horses and cattle by employing the best studs and bulls, yearly plant small potatoes, and some even go so far as to consider them best. However, practice, reason, observation, and the great affinity there is between plants and animals, clearly determine that they are wrong. If the largest and best formed potatoes of any variety be annually selected for seed, they may improve but cannot degenerate; provided sufficient nutriment and good cultivation be also employed. Unless it should hereafter appear, that the duration of the plant (as some say trees are,) is limited when propagated from cuttings. If they should degenerate from this cause, it certainly does not happen for a long time.

Mr. Benjamin Cooper, an experienced and observing cultivator of New Jersey, remarks, in substance, that he had planted the Foxite potato twenty years without any change, and they have not deteriorated in quantity nor quality. But he is "careful not to make use of the best for cooking or sale and plant from the refuse. When this is done I do not marvel at the common complaint of seeds degenerating. It is a good practice and should be done every few years to be careful when the potato crop is gathering, when a large number of good sized fair potatoes are found attached to a stalk to put them by and plant them separately for seed."

Mr. Knight, President of the London Horticultural Society, in a communication to that body, gives the following as his mode of cultivating potatoes:

"The soil in which I proposed to plant being very shallow, and lying upon a rock, I collected it with a plough into high ridges of four feet wide to give an artificial depth. A deep furrow was made along the centre and high parts of each ridge, and in the bottom of this, whole potatoes, the lightest of which did not weigh less than four ounces, were deposited, at only six inches from the centre of one to another. Manure, in the ordinary quantity was then introduced, and mould was added sufficient to cover the potatoes more deeply than is generally done.

"The stems of potatoes, as of other plants, rise perpendicularly, under the influence of their unerring guide, gravitation, so long as they continue to be concealed beneath the soil, but as soon as they rise above it they are to a considerable extent under the influence of another agent, light. Each inclines in whatever direction it receives the greatest quantity of that fluid, and, consequently each avoids, and appears to shun the shade of every contiguous plant. The old tubers being large, and under the mode of culture recommended, rather deeply buried in the ground, the young plants in the early part of the summer never suffer for the want of moisture; and being abundantly nourished they soon extend themselves in every direction till they meet those of the contiguous rows, which they do not overshadow on account of the width of the intervals.

"The stems being abundantly fed, owing to the size of the old tubers, rise from the ground with great strength and luxuriance, support well their foliage, and larger breadth of this is thus, I think, exposed to the light during the whole season, than under any other mode of culture which I have seen; and the plants acquire a very large size early in the summer, the tubers of even very large varieties arrive at a state of perfect maturity early in autumn."

Coarse manure answers best for potatoes. Fallen leaves taken from the woods are recommended as giving a fine flavor to potatoes. Yard manure is very useful, if laid over the potatoes in each hill, after about an inch of soil has been laid on them, and then the hill covered as deep as usual. But if the manure be laid directly upon or under the seed the crop will be apt to suffer by drought. If potatoes are planted in a sandy or loamy soil they will yield much more if a table spoonful of plaster be thrown over the naked potatoes in each hill before it is covered. If the land on which potatoes are planted is infested with grubs, or wire worms it may be well to strew quick lime over it, at the rate of about two bushels to the acre, immediately after planting, or a small quantity of lime or unleached ashes strewed over the hills as soon as the potatoes are covered.

Although the time to plant potatoes for feeding stock, for family use in autumn and winter, is the latter part of May or the beginning of June, it may be well to plant an early kind on a light soil well manured to make earlyfood for swine, as soon in the spring as the ground will admit of tillage.

Potatoes may be forwarded for early crops by a variety of methods of forcing, which are given in detail in Loudon's *Encyclopedia of Gardening*. The same work contains the following method of "Forwarding to raise a crop in the open garden. For this purpose spread a layer of sets on hot dung, or in boxes placed in any warm situation, whether in the light or the dark. After they have sprung three or four inches they are to be transplanted into the open ground, which should not be sooner than May, unless they have some protection at nights, such as fern, spruce, fir branches, &c.

TO CORRESPONDENTS,

We have sundry favors from Correspondents, for which we have not, at present, time nor room for suitable acknowledgments. We shall give place to each as soon as possible. A pamphlet from Judge Buel, relative to proceedings for the encouragement of Agriculture in New York Legislature we intend to give, probably at large, as it affords precedents as respects matter and manner which must be useful. The Prospectus of the Middlesex County Cattle Show, &c. is received and shall not pass without either an abstract or entire insertion.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Representative to Congress. The whole number of votes in this city for a Representative to Congress was 3678—necessary to a choice 1840. Mr. Gray, the National Republican candidate, had 1657; Mr. Green, the Jackson candidate, had 349; Mr. Lyman, 819; Mr. Odiorne, 332, and there were 27 scattering. Of course there was no choice.

The Northampton Courier says a wild Turkey, weighing 25 lbs. was shot recently near the foot of Mount Tom; and thinks it good evidence against the opinion of some naturalists that the wild turkey has been extirpated from these parts. We can give another evidence. On Thursday last, the "sportsmen of Springfield"—with a few invited guests, enjoyed a supper entirely of game, the fruit of their own skill and exertion. The supper was composed of Wild Turkies, Wild Ducks, Wild Pigeons, Partridges, Rabbits, Squirrels, Trout and Pickerel, and an abundance too—served up at the Hampden Coffee House, in a style that we have never seen surpassed.—Journal.

A very singular fact has been noticed in relation to the Cholera in England. This disease has not visited a single place where mineral waters abound. Bath, Cheltenham, Hotwells, Tunbridge, Harrowgate, Mattack, Buxton and Leaminton, have entirely escaped. This may be said o our own country.

The vintage at Madeira has this season been so extraordinary, especially in the north part, that for the want of casks it has been necessary to put some of the new wine into boxes well caulked.

FRUIT TREES.

Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, &c.

FOR SALE at the Nursery of WILLIAM KENRICK, in *Newton*, a numerous assortment of the finest kinds of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, nectarines, figs, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, &c. grape vines, mulberries, including the White Italian, by the 100 or 1000, and a choice collection of strawberries.

Morus Multicaulis by the 100, dozen, or single plant.

ALSO, a very extensive and choice collection of ornamental trees and shrubs and honeysuckles, and several hundred kinds of the finest variety of roses, English, Scotch, French and China or Bengal of a great variety of shades from pure white to red, to violet, and nearly to black. Dahlias of many splendid colors, splendid Pœonias and Herbaceous plants.

Horse chesnuts, weeping willows, and many other kinds of extra sizes.

Orders addressed to William Kenrick, Newton, will be promptly attended to, and all orders forwarded to Geo. C. Barrett who is agent, at the New England Farmer office and Seed Store, Nos. 51, & 52, North Market Street, will receive the same attention. Catalogues gratis on application.

Trees packed for land transportation, or sea when desired, and delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation.

ep2m April 3.

LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN & NURSERIES.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, proprietors, Flushing, near New York. The new Catalogues *with reduced prices* will be forwarded to every applicant, and as the present stock comprises above a million of trees and plants, those who wish for very large quantities will be allowed a liberal discount and all letters will be promptly replied. The stock of Morus Multicaulis is very large and any number will be supplied from 1 to 15,000, at reduced rates; and also scions in any number desired. The original tree introduced to America still remains in the nursery.

The stock of roses, dahlias, and pœonies, is very extensive and a large discount allowed, and strong blooming plants furnished. Isabella, Catawba, Alexander, Scuppernong and many other grape vines will be supplied at $20 to $30 per 100 according to age.

Of the superior Orange Quince several thousand large trees can be supplied. The stock of pear trees comprises about 50,000 that are 3 years old or more from the inoculation, and in a thrifty and vigorous state and they include the very choice new Flemish varieties and the new native varieties. The prices will be put low by the hundred. The utmost despatch is given to all orders, which can be sent by mail or otherwise, but no trees are guaranteed except the invoice has our printed heading and signature. 2t April 3.

EARLY POTATOES.

FOR SALE at the N. E. Seed Store a few bushels very EARLY POTATOES. April 3.

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to secure the Imported Horse Numidia for the ensuing season at the Ten hill stock farm. epistf April 3.

EARLY POTATOES.

FOR SALE, Early Perkins POTATOES, by SAMUEL POND, Cambridgeport. Also, Isabella and Catawba GRAPE VINES of a large size. m13

WANTS A SITUATION AS A GARDENER.

A married man with a small family who is well acquainted with his business and can procure good recommendations apply to Geo. C. Barrett, Agricultural Warehouse, or at Messrs. Winships, Brighton. April 3.

ONION SEED.

100 lbs. Silver Skin Onion,
100 " Deep Large Red do.
and a few pounds of white Portugal do. warranted and for sale by Geo. C. Barrett, 51 & 52 North Market Street.

2w April 3

DEW GRASS.

A few bushels of this valuable Pasture Grass Seed for sale at the N. E. Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street.
April 3.

WANTS A SITUATION AS A GARDENER.

A STEADY active young Man, who is perfectly conversant with every department of his business, any commands directed to M. I., and left at the office of this paper, will be respectfully attended to. *3w m 20

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, SHRUBBERY, &c.

FOR Sale at the Garden and Nursery of the Subscriber near Savin Hill Hotel, a variety of Grape Vines, Trees, Rose Bushes, &c. RUFUS HOWE.

N. B. Pruning, Grafting, Transplanting, &c. attended to when desired.

Dorchester, March 20th, 1833.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable *country seat* and *farm* formerly owned by E. H. Derby and J. Crowninshield, Esqrs., and lately by Col. Endicott, situated in Danvers, within two miles of Salem and fifteen of Boston. The buildings are in good repair, spacious and elegant, and convenient for a genteel family, and also for a farmer's, with barns, stables, &c., attached. There is an excellent garden, containing a great variety of choice fruits, shrubs and flowers and a tasteful summer house. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, well watered and enclosed—it produces large crops of hay, grain, and vegetables, besides apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, quinces and cherries; there is a nursery of young fruit trees, and a plantation of 5000 White Mulberries. The place has many advantages, and is the most desirable country retreat in the vicinity. The building and garden, with from 10 to 100 acres of land, as the purchaser may choose, are offered on liberal and accommodating terms. Apply at this office, or to AMOS KING.

Danvers, March 27, 1833.

FLOWER SEEDS.

200 VARIETIES of very handsome annual, biennial and perennial FLOWER SEEDS, in packages of 20 varieties each. For sale at the New England Seed Store. Price $1 per package. 6¼ cts. per paper. m 13

A MAN AND HIS WIFE

WANTED to take charge of a Boarding House at the Paint and Color Manufactory in Roxbury, to board from 15 to 20 men. A good House will be furnished, and a fair price allowed for board. For further particulars inquire of J. R. NEWELL, Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51, North Market street, Boston. m 20

GENUINE MORUS MULTICAULIS, or CHINESE MULBERRY.

MRS. PARMENTIER at the Horticultural Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, L. I. offers for sale a choice collection of Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, and other Fruit Trees. Grape Vines. Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Greenhouse and Herbaceous Plants at moderate prices.

ALSO the Genuine Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry, of which any quantity not exceeding ten thousand can be furnished at reasonable prices.

Orders may be sent by mail directed to Mrs. P. or left at Mr. Geo. C. Barrett, Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street Boston.

6t M20

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

FOR SALE at the New England Farmer office, fine plants of the celebrated Morus Multicaulis, by the hundred, dozen, or single plant; these will be well packed for any part of the country or any country. tf m27

SEED SOWERS.

FOR SALE at the Agricultural Warehouse, 51 & 52, North Market Street, a superior Seed Sowing Machine for sowing turnips, carrots, or almost any kinds of seeds. This Machine has been in operation the last season and is highly recommended.

Likewise a small machine for sowing onions, carrots, &c.
April 3. J. R. NEWELL.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM pleasantly situated in Dorchester, 5¾ miles from Boston, containing about 100 acres of excellent land well fenced with stone wall, with a Dwelling-house, Farm-house and a large Barn with a large cellar under the same, all in good repair. Has on it over 500 fruit trees of grafted and choice qualities,—is abundantly supplied with water It will be sold on accommodating terms or exchanged for real estate in Boston. For further particulars inquire at No. 12, South Market Street, Boston. April 3.

RUSSIA MATS.

500 dozen large sized Russia Mats.
300 do. small do. do. do.
For Sale by D. F. FAULKNER. No. 15 Central Street.
m 20 tf

MILLET.

JUST received, a few bushels of prime Millet Seed, by GEO. C. BARRETT, N. E. Seed Store. m 20

WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

FOR SALE 5000 Large White Mulberry Trees, inquire at this Office. tf m27

FOR SALE.

ONE BULL, 3 years old this summer, ½ Bolivar, ¼ Cœlebs. and ¼ Galloway; 2 beautiful red Bulls, 1 year old this spring, of superior blood. The dam of each bull has given rising 20 quarts of milk a day.

Apply at this office, or to B. SHURTLEFF, Jr.
m27 Chelsea.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, russetts,	barrel		2 50,	3 00
baldwins,	"		2 50	3 00
BEANS, white,	bushel		1 37	2 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel		10 75	11 00
prime,	"		6 75	7 00
Cargo, No. 1.	"		8 50	8 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound		14	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"		7	9
four meal,	"		4	5
skimmed milk,	"		3	4
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"		38	43
southern, geese,	"		35	43
FLAX, American,	"		9	12
FLAXSEED,	bushel		1 25	1 30
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel		6 12	6 37
Baltimore, Howard street,	"		5 87	6 25
Baltimore, wharf,	"		5 87	6 37
Alexandria,	"		5 62	3 75
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		70	80
southern yellow,	"		65	68
Rye,	"		85	90
Barley,	"		60	70
Oats,	"		45	52
HAY,	cwt.		62	70
HONEY,	gallon		45	50
HOPS, 1st quality,	cwt		28 00	30 00
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	pound			9
Southern, 1st sort,	"			9
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	"		18	20
" upper,	side			3 00
Dry Hide, sole.	pound		19	20
" upper,	side		2 50	2 70
Philadelphia, sole,	pound		24	25
Baltimore, sole,	"		23	25
LIME,	cask		1 00	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton		3 87	4 00
POTATOES, Eastern, Cargo prices,	bushel			
PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear,	barrel		17 50	18 00
Navy, Mess,	"		13 00	13 50
Bone, middlings,	"		none	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel		2 50	3 00
Red Top, northern,	"		1 50	2 00
Red Clover, northern,	pound			13
" southern,	"		11	12
TALLOW, tried,	cwt		10 00	11 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound		60	65
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"		65	75
Merino, ¾ths washed,	"		50	55
Merino, half blood,	"		48	50
Merino, quarter,	"		42	45
Native washed,	"		40	42
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"		60	62
Northern pulled. 1st Lambs,	"		52	55
Northern pulled. 2d "	"		37	40
Northern pulled. 3d "	"		28	30
Northern pulled. 1st Spinning,	"		45	50

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	9½	10
southern,	"	9	9½
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6	7
POULTRY,	"	10	14
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	18	23
lump, best,	"	20	23
EGGS,	dozen	14	16
POTATOES, common,	bushel	35	40
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 1, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 244 Beef Cattle, 33 pairs Working Oxen, 3 Cows and Calves, 100 Sheep and 487 Swine. About 25 Beef Cattle were reported last week.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle.*—As might be expected from the limited number at market a small advance was effected. We noticed one ox taken at $6,75, and two at 6,62. We quote extra at $6 a 6,50; good at 5,75 a 6; thin at 5 a 5,50.

Working Oxen.—Many sales were effected at prices not known to us. We noticed one or two yoke taken at $55; 3 yoke at 60 a 65 each; also, at $70, 75, and 85.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were noticed at $13, 22, and 27.

Sheep.—We noticed one lot taken at about 5,50 each.

Swine.—We noticed one or two lots, more than half Barrows, taken at 4 a 4¼c. for Sows, and 5 a 5¼c. for Barrows; at retail, 5c. for Sows, and 6c. for Barrrows.

FOR SALE,

THE Bull COLLINS, got by Bolivar—dam Young Flora, by Cœlebs; Granddam the imported Cow Flora—dropt Aug. 30, 1829—colour red and white. This Bull is one of the finest animals in America, and will be sold low. Apply at this office.

Jan. 16 tf

MISCELLANY.

From the New England Magazine.

WIT AND WISDOM.

'Tis long since Wit and Wisdom met,
For neither much esteemed his brother;
Wit was a little, too, in debt,
And a small sum was due the other.

So Wisdom wore a solemn phiz,
As if he feared Wit would not pay it;
But Wit thought gravity a quiz,
And did not hesitate to say it.

Wit had no glebe to toil upon,
Though better of the fates he merited;
He was, you know, a younger son,
A vagabond, and disinherited.

"Fools hate," said he, "the name of Wit,
And Wisdom loves me not, I know,
Because I am no hypocrite,
But have a jest for friend and foe.

What Wisdom hath I envy not,
But, as the bard saith, *miror magis;*
And though mine *is* a dismal lot,
I would not change it for a sage's."

Though Wit could count but little gold,
He was for lack of it the prouder;
But Wisdom's wealth could not be told,
Which made him pitch his voice the louder.

The parties quarrelled in a trice,
But what was uttered—you may guess it.
For Wit could not abide advice,
And Wisdom never could suppress it.

The brothers, therefore, parted then,
Tho' friends or foes I know not whether;
But this is sure,—those worthy men
Since then have not been seen together.

From the Library of Entertaining Knowledge.

DESCRIPTION OF AN ANCIENT VILLA.

DISCOVERED BETWEEN THE VOLCANO OF VESUVIUS AND THE SEA.—When Vesuvius first shewed signs of the coming storm, the air was still, as we learn from the description of Pliny, and the smoke of the mountain roes up straight, until the atmosphere would bear it no higher, and then spread on all sides into a canopy, suggesting to him the idea of an enormous pine tree. After this a wind sprung up from the west, which was favorable to carry Pliny from Misenum to Stabiæ, but prevented his return. The next morning probably it veered something to the north, when, in the younger Pliny's words, a cloud seemed to descend upon the earth, to cover the sea, and hide the Isle of Capreæ from his view. The ashes are said by Dion Cassius to have reached Egypt, and in fact a line drawn south east from Vesuvius would pass very near Pompeii and cut Egypt. It was probably at this moment that the hail of fire fell thickest at Pompeii, at day break on the second morning, and if any had long thus survived the stifling air and torrid earth which surrounded them, their misery probably was at this moment brought to a close. The Villa of which we speak lay exactly between the city and the mountain, and must have felt the first, and, if there were degrees of misery, where all perished alike, the worst effects of this fearful visitation. Fearful is such a visitation in the present day, even to those who crowd to see an eruption of Vesuvius, as they would to a picture gallery or an opera; how much more terrible, accompanied by the certainty of impending death to those whom neither history nor experience had familiarized with the most awful phenomenon of nature. At this, or possibly at an earlier moment, the love of life proved too strong for the social affections of the owner of the house. He fled, abandoning to their fate a numerous family, and a young and beautiful daughter, and bent his way, with his most precious movables, accompanied only by a single slave, to the sea, which he never reached alive. His daughter, two children, and other members of his family and household, sought protection in the subterranean vaults, which, by the help of the wine-jars already stored there, and the provisions which they brought down with them, they probably considered as sufficient refuge against an evil of which they could not guess the whole extent. It was a vain hope—the same fate awaited them all by different ways. The strong vaults and narrow openings to the day protected them indeed, from the falling cinders, but the heat sufficient to char wood and volatilize the more, subtle part of the ashes, could not be kept out by such means. The vital air was changed into a sulphurous vapor, charged with burning dust. In their despair, longing for the pure breath of heaven, they rushed to the door, already choked with scoriæ and ruins, and perished in agonies on which the imagination does not willingly dwell. This the reader will probably be inclined to think might do very well for the conclusion of a romance, but why invent such sentimental stories to figure in a grave historical account. It is a remarkable instance, perhaps the strongest which has yet occurred, of the peculiar interests which the discovery at Pompeii possesses, as introducing us to the homes, nay to the very persons of a long forgotten age, that every circumstance of this tale can be verified by evidence little less than conclusive. Beside the garden gate two skeletons were found; one, presumed to be the master, had in his hand the key of that gate, and near him were about a hundred gold and silver coins; the other stretched beside some silver vases, was, probably, a slave charged with the transport of them. When the vaults beneath the rooms were discovered at the foot of the staircase, the skeletons of seventeen persons were huddled up together, unmoved during seventeen centuries since they sunk in death. They were covered by several feet of ashes of extreme fineness, evidently slowly borne in through the vent-hole, and afterwards consolidated by damp. The substance thus formed resembles the sand used by metal founders for castings, but is yet more delicate and took perfect impressions of every thing on which it lay. Unfortunately this property was not observed until almost too late, and little was preserved except the neck and breast of a girl, which are said to display extraordinary beauty of form. So exact is the impression, that the very texture of the dress in which she was clothed is apparent, which, by its extraordinary fineness, evidently shows that she had not been a slave, and may be taken for the fine gauze which Seneca calls woven wind.—On other fragments the impression of jewels worn on the neck and arms is distinct, and marks that several members of the family here perished. The jewels themselves were found beside them—comprising, in gold, two necklaces, one set with blue stones, and four rings, containing engraved gems. Two of the skeletons belonged to children, and some of their blond hair was still existent; most of them are said to have been recognized as female. Each sex probably acted in conformity to its character, the men trusting to their own strength to escape, the women waiting with patience the issue of a danger from which their own exertions could not save them. In the same vault bronze candelabra, and other jewels and coins were found. Amphoræ were also found ranged against the wall, in some of which the contents, dried and hardened by time were still preserved. Archæologists, it is said, pretend to recognize in this substance, the flavor of the rich strong wine for which the neighborhood of Vesuvius is celebrated.

PAINT OIL.

THE subscribers keep on hand a constant supply of their "*prepared Paint Oil*," which they offer for sale (with some further improvements, adapting it for use in cold weather as well as warm) with renewed assurance of its merit, having stood through the last summer and winter without change, and almost without a diminution of gloss. This Oil, independent of being 25 per cent. cheaper, will actually cover a quarter more surface than Linseed Oil, as has been repeatedly proved, and confirmed by statements of many painters. Upwards of fifty buildings in this city and vicinity, can be referred to painted last year with this Oil, and most of them (where painted with two coats) still retain their gloss, which is a clear demonstration of its strength. *The prepared Oil*, is found to answer a good purpose to mix with Linseed Oil, giving it strength, and durability with a more permanent gloss. It is found also to paint a very clear white; being light colored, it does not give any coloring or yellow tinge to the lead in mixing. Oil factory, head of Foster's wharf. DOWNER & AUSTIN

N. B. The above Oil, and all other Oils, sold from the Oil Factory, which shall not prove as represented, can be returned, and the cartage will be paid. 3t m27

FARMER WANTED.

WANTED a single man to work on a small farm—one who is well acquainted with the cultivation of all kinds of vegetables, Also one who understands taking care of fruit trees. No one need apply who makes use of ardent spirits. A good character will be required. Inquire at No. 52, India Wharf.
ois&to 3t m27

EVERGREENS, SILVER FIRS, &c.

THE Subscriber being engaged in the Seed business, would be happy to receive orders for Forest Trees, Seeds and Evergreens from Maine; and being agent for G. C. Barrett, Boston, and Prince & Sons, Flushing, N. Y. orders sent through them or otherwise, will be attended to without delay. Particular directions for taking up and packing are requested.
WM. MANN.

Augusta, Me. March 13.

PRUNING.

THE Subscribers would be glad to undertake the Pruning of Fruit Trees, &c. &c. Their practical experience in Horticulture for many years, in England and America, recommends them to give satisfaction to their employers. Apply at this office. WILOT & WILSON.

March 5.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

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